



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IV.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 24, 1842.

No. 14

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Price of the American Farmer.—In an editorial article in the August number of the New Genesee Farmer, the price of the American Farmer, is so spoken of, as to leave the impression upon the mind of a casual reader, that its subscription is \$5; to correct which we state, that it is but 2½ per year, and that it is published weekly. We are very certain that such was not the intention of the writer; but as he has omitted to notice the reduction we have made from the original price of subscription, we deem it due to the existing state of the case to state, that, from the first moment of its present proprietor becoming connected with the American Farmer, he lowered the cost so as to make it correspond with the altered condition of things. In making a comparison of prices between a weekly, and a monthly publication, it would, perhaps, have been advisable to state that fact, it appearing to us to be material to a proper understanding of the mooted point of relative dearth or cheapness of the respective papers. Our desire is, that all may succeed, and nothing gives us more pleasure than to hear of the prosperous condition of a contemporary, acting under the belief, that, if the agriculturists are true to their interests, there will be room enough for all.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—We have before noticed this new variety of the Strawberry, and our attention is again called to it, by seeing a cut and notice of it in the August number of "The Magazine of Horticulture," &c. published by the Messrs. Hovey of Boston, its propagators. In speaking of it they say:

"This celebrated variety of the strawberry, after a trial of another year (the eighth) has still proved far superior to any kind ever yet seen in this country. Specimens of the fruit have been exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which were universally admired, and were pronounced, by all good judges, to be of extraordinary size and beauty; many of the berries measure from 5 to 6 inches in circumference. The following description is subjoined:

FRUIT, very large, round or slightly ovate, conical and never coxcomb shaped, even in the very largest berries. **COLOR**, deep shining red, paler in the shade. **SEEDS**, inserted in a slight cavity. **FLESH**, scarlet, (paler in the largest berries,) and firm, abounding with an agreeable acid, and very high flavored juice, not surpassed by any other variety. **Footstalks** long, elevating the fruit from the ground, and every berry attaining a good size. **Leaves**, large and rather light green. **Vines**, very vigorous, more so than any other kind, and as hardy as the Old Virginia, or the Mulberry, standing the past winters with scarcely the destruction of a single plant.

This variety has gained the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for four years in succession, although in competition with the best English varieties cultivated in this country.

Plants of the genuine kind are now offered for sale at the reduced price of \$1 per dozen plants."

We have felt it due to the public spirit of the Messrs. Hovey to give place to this notice of their new variety of the strawberry, as we are among those who believe that the propagators of any new varieties of fruit, or improvers of the old, deserve well of the country, and that it is the bounden duty of the corps editorial to give publicity to all such laudable labors; but in thus discharging our duty, we should feel that our task was but partially performed, did we not also copy the following remark of a correspondent of the same Magazine, who signs himself "J. C. C." and whose communication we find in the same number with the above notice. The communication is entitled, "Some remarks on the cultivation of the Strawberry, with reference to the diacious* character of the larger varieties." After detailing his examinations of several other varieties of Strawberries during the past season, when in flower, some of which he found to possess perfect flowers, that is, bearing flowers with both stamens and pistils, while others were imperfect, having only stiles, being females, he remarks:

"The next fact which I have to state is much more decisive. Last fall I bought a dozen of the Hovey's Seedling. These I planted by themselves, at a distance of at least 8 rods from any other strawberries. They threw out several flowers this spring, all of which were without stamens. I anticipated a poor crop of fruit, and so it proved. A few berries were set, but of a very diminutive size, and not one fairly ripened."

"I do not think it probable that any of your seedlings produce perfect flowers, as you have not yet succeeded in finding any. The original plant was probably exclusively pistilliferous, or female, and as there is generally only one original plant in each new variety of cultivated fruit, you must seek your fertilizers in other kinds. This is a matter of no moment; for it seems well established, that whether a pistil-bearing flower is fertilized with the pollen of its own, or of any other variety, is a question of no consequence as to the flavor of the fruit, whatever may be the difference of effect on the seed which is imbedded in it, and of the new variety raised therefrom."

* **Diacia.** A class in the Linnæan system, comprehending such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but the males and females on distinct individuals.

Choice Selection of Cherries.—Mr. Robert Manning, of Salem, Massachusetts, has published a list of 44 different varieties of Cherries, all of which have been fruited in his Pomological garden. From the description of the several varieties as appended to their respective names we are disposed to think he has made a very happy collection. Among the varieties we perceive Mr. Manning names several, say five or six seedlings of his own propagation, which, from the character given of them, we are disposed to think will prove a very valuable addition to our native and exotic cherries. There are also in the catalogue three other entirely new varieties.

The Yellow Locust.—This valuable tree can be propagated from seed, by cuttings, or by cutting the roots two or three inches in length, and planting them, taking care to cover the two latter deeper than is usual with the seed, say about two or three inches deep.

Application of Plaster.—We subjoin the articles upon this subject, with a view of stating a fact which came under our own observation in 1838, which may help to make up an opinion upon the disagreement of the doctors. We used a quantity of gas lime, in that year, on a lot of corn. It was, when we bought it, highly charged with the ammonia, with which it becomes imbibed while being used in refining gas, and up to the period of turning it in, in the spring of 1839, the smell of the ammoniacal salts was apparent the moment you entered the lot, where it had been applied, on the surface, the previous spring. This isolated fact will, we are aware, not be able to upset a well established principle of chemistry; but isolated though it be, it goes to prove that, in this particular instance, the lime did not expel the ammonia, but on the contrary, that it had not only seized on that substance, but with a hold and determination which prevented its escape for many months. This fact convinced us then, and we have seen no reason since to change our opinion, that ammoniacal liquor mixed with lime or plaster, might be rendered valuable in the preservation of fruit trees, turnips and other vegetables from the ravages of insects generally; first, in consequence of the noxious and repellant properties of all such substances as ammonia, and secondly, because of the power of lime to retain its effluvia in freshness for a prolonged period. We have made up our mind that a bushel or two of lime to the acre, thus prepared, and spread on the wheat crop at those periods of the year when the Hessian fly prevails—Spring and Fall—would prove a security against their attacks. This is mere opinion; but we consider that our opinion is based on common sense and the reasonableness of things, and think that the suggestions we here throw out, are worthy of being practised upon. Where gas lime, or ammoniacal liquor from such establishments, cannot be obtained, a few pounds of the salts of ammonia of the shops, would answer, being first dissolved in whiskey, no matter how common, then to be diluted with water, and mixed with lime.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SOWING PLASTER.—Many farmers suppose that plaster should only be sown after spring vegetation has advanced; this is evidently a mistake, as plaster must be dissolved before its manuring properties are developed; rain, frost, and even snow, are necessary to effect this result; hence some have observed that their plaster did no good in a dry season of the first year.

S. W.

What shall Farmers do, when Doctors disagree? It has been said that plaster thrown among horse litter will seize upon the ammonia of the urine and preserve it with the manure. I believe this is agreeable to Leibig's theory; but other chemists say that the lime in the plaster will certainly expel the ammonia.

S. W.

Treaty with England Ratified.—We rejoice to learn, from the National Intelligencer, that the Treaty recently negotiated by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, has been ratified by the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 39 to 9. The treaty, it is understood, embraces all the matters in controversy between this country and Great Britain, and it is believed, is highly honorable to both nations, and will encircle with glory the brows of the eminent statesmen instrumental in the negotiation, who have thus preserved to two great nations the blessings of peace.

HORSE AND MULE POWER.

The subjoined comparative view of the relative value of horse and mule power, is written with that happy admixture of good sense, deep thinking, and raciness of diction, for which its author has always been so justly admired. His views with regard to the superior economy in the use of the mule, over that of the horse, are as just as they are eloquently expressed.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ECONOMY AND VALUE OF HORSE AND MULE POWER.—By J. S. Skinner.

Communicated for the American Farmer.

Review of the Premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Prince George's County, Md.

For the best Jack \$5—For the best Jenny \$5—For the best pair of Mules \$5.

The prejudice against the Mule, seems to be as inveterate as that which impels the "heel" of every son of Adam to "bruise the serpent's head;" whether it be the head of the innocent water, or the harmless black snake, or the viper or copper-head, bloated with poison. Does this aversion to breeding Mules owe its origin too, to a divine command—"thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind?" But the same prohibitory command addressed to the Jews, forbade also, the "mixing of seed," yet who deems it therefore unchristian to mingle the seed of clover and timothy?

Instead of this invidious distinction by the Committee, in favor of the Horse, offering the highest premiums for that very expensive animal, in all his ages, forms and sexes—young and old, quick and slow, male and female, it were better, we should think, to have held up the highest premium to him whose Mule power should bear the greatest, and Horse power the least proportion, the one to the other, in use on his plantation! As for rewarding the mere exhibition of the "best pair of Mules," what length of merit can be discerned in that, unless it be that it implies length of purse to give the highest price? If driven to the ground in the owner's own carriage in lieu of a pair of \$500 Vermont Horses, that would be quite a different matter.—The mode of taking the last census was very defective in many respects: For example, it only gives us the number of "Horses and Mules" in the aggregate; while here, at once, is an agricultural problem which requires for its investigation that we should have accurately and separately stated the number of each.

Twenty years ago it was estimated that the Horses in England consumed the product of twenty millions of highly cultivated acres; and Sir John Sinclair calculated the keep of one Horse to be equal to the product of five acres. Let us suppose constant work to be provided, as it should be, for every horse that is kept on a plantation; do not true economy as well as humanity and justice demand, that each Horse so worked should be well fed? and if so, may not each Horse be estimated to consume, at 2½ gallons a day, \$56 of corn. Add to this \$14 for other provender and shoeing and physicking; and you have an outlay of not less than \$75 a year for every work Horse, to say nothing of idle brood Mares, Colts, carriage Horses, and other non-producers; a sum for each Horse equal to the purchase of a first rate Mule, while the average life of the former will not more than half equal that of the latter.

Among Planters in the South, whose position and circumstances are so identical with those of Maryland, the economy and advantages of the Mule, over the Horse, are universally admitted. The Reports of an Agricultural Society of South Carolina, in relation to this subject, may here be quoted, where it asserts: "The Mule is more easily raised than the Horse, more able to bear heavy burdens, equally strong for the draft, more patient, equally docile, will live twice or thrice as long, capable of enduring much more labour, will do as much work in the same time, and will not be more than one half the expense, as they will not eat more than one half the grain, will make use of long forage which the delicacy of the Horse will reject, and will bear the heat as well, perhaps better."

Should not these considerations induce Planters to ponder and reflect how far it is expedient to aggravate, by their highest honors and rewards, that natural and costly predilection of our countrymen for Horses, which may be said already to amount to a passion—one which had its origin in deeds and days long past of

— Christian service and true chivalry;"

But no more congenial with this utilitarian, money-saving age of ours, than would be the vagaries of the Knight of la Mancha himself.

The last census gives for Prince George's County, Md. 4,648 Horses and Mules. This we believe to be much short of the real number. The aggregate of both for the State is returned at 92,220.

It is not extravagant to assume that 60,000 horses in Maryland might be well superseded by Mules, and taking only ten dollars as the clear saving for each, here would be a reduction of annual expenditure—in other words an increase amounting to 600,000 dollars, equal to the interest on the State's debt.

In all steady continued draft, as in threshing, grinding, and other machinery, now so much in vogue, the excellence of the Mule is most remarkable, and especially in his less liability to gald—an evil to which the Horse is peculiarly subject, where his locomotion in harness is circular. On their value in service that consists of constant, steady hauling, an extract may here be made from some editorial remarks in an old volume of the American Farmer, then conducted by Mr. Skinner, now of Washington. Speaking of the decided preference given by the late General Ridgely, of Hampton, to Mules in the heavy hauling connected with his iron works, it is observed: "For some time the General indulged an old servant in keeping a single team of Horses, but it was found that the Mule teams performed their day's journey, hauling equal weight, sooner than the Horses by one hour; and the greater value of the Mules has been so well established, in the course of his ample experience, that they have superseded Horses, with entire conviction of the great saving accomplished by the change. This information first derived from his manager, Mr. Green, was fully confirmed by the General himself."

Why then, let it be repeated, in reference to these two animals, make fish of one and flesh of the other?—offering \$76 in premiums for the Horse and \$15 only for "Jack, Jenny and Mules?" and that too under the authority and sanction of gentlemen who cannot be too much admired for their public spirit and honorable intentions; nor too closely imitated in their individual practice and general management?

As to the more general use of the Mule in light harness for the road, the common impression is, that he can't be made to travel fast enough. Nobody likes rapid motion more than the writer of these crude but well meant and respectful strictures; and he would take leave to inquire, who has given to this neglected hybrid, a patient and fair trial to see how much his speed may be improved? Let it be considered how long it takes to bring a crack trotter such as Ripton or Confidence to his best! Hiram Woodruff or Bill Wheelan, the American Chifney's among trotting jockies, never think of taking a Horse in hand, to train him for this pace, until after he reaches his sixth or seventh year; and they can hardly be said to get to their best work until they fall into their teens—Old Topgallant performed his *chef d'œuvre* after he was twenty! When the Mule has been in like manner taken up, and systematically trained for the trot, and it is found that he cannot be driven at the rate of eight miles an hour, it will be time enough to pronounce him impracticable in that pace; but the writer knows him to be master of that rate, for he has ridden with two others besides General James Shelby who drives nothing else in his private carriage, from Lexington out to his magnificent blue grass farm eight miles from Lexington, behind two Mules of about 15 hands, within the hour, and without a touch of the whip; and learned from the General that he had driven a pair to the Blue-lick a distance of forty miles, in six hours, stopping one hour on the way.

In lieu then of some of the premiums bestowed on breeding stock to give animals of slow draft, and on sucking colts, would it not be more politic to lend the countenance of the society to the rearing and more general adoption, for the road as well as for the field, of a more economical and enduring animal power? might not a premium be well offered in the shape of a set of knitting needles in a silver case, or a butter cooler of ground glass with a cow reposing on its silver lid, to the wife of the Planter who shall accompany him to the cattle show in a light carriage drawn by the pair of best broke Mules?—to the wife, because it is doubtful whether, without her ladyship's consent, this great desideratum in rural economy ever can, or perhaps, we should add, ever ought to be achieved! Were it to be imagined that the fact would have any weight with our republican housewives, it

might be added that the medals struck in honor of Agrippina, a heroine whose life was adorned with the most noble virtues, bear on them the image of a Mule; and a gentleman at my elbow reminds me, that he has seen Charles the X setting out for his Royal Palace at Fontainebleau, 13 leagues from Paris, driving six splendid black Spanish Mules of Andalusian blood! But it would be a libel, of which I should never be guilty, to suppose that an American Matron could be influenced by any motive so strong as her ambition to promote the independence of her husband; and to set to her friends and neighbors an example of economy and good sense.

"Whoso findeth [such] a wife findeth a good thing."

For the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor,—I was delighted to find in the note you appended to the communication of your correspondent, "Q," the severe rebuke which you visited upon that intermeddling scribbler. I presume he is a member of the Paul Pry family—one of those busy bodies, who is never satisfied but when he is thrusting his finger into his neighbor's pie—or, perhaps, one of those disappointed aspirants for office in the society, who being conscious of his own rare qualifications, wreathes under the mortification that they were not visible to other eyes than his own. How does "Q" know but that the officers of the society are playing off the same *ruse de guerre* as did Bonaparte at Wagram, who by remaining quiet through the night and keeping shady, after getting a sound drubbing the preceding day, had the pleasure of seeing himself master of the field of battle the next morning; the Russians who were the victors, having, in the mean time, become alarmed at their own prowess and taken to their heels? How does he know, but that they may be influenced by similar considerations to those of the immortal Surgeon, who when called upon to operate on the wart that disfigured Toney's nose, with great sapience concluded, that, as it had come by nature, it would be best to let it go away by the same process? Action may make an Orator worthy of talking to Bunkum, but those who wish to effect magnificent improvements in Agriculture, are too well informed not to be aware, that the only sovereign plan to arouse the latent energies of, and give direction to the genius of farmers, is to permit them to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of those blissful thoughts, which the beauties and excitements of the rural life are so eminently calculated to warm into being.

O. P.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

In the account of the performance of my Reaping Machines, published in your last No. for which I am much obliged to you, there are two errors which I wish to correct. The wheat and oats mentioned in the letter of Mr. Lucas, amounting to upwards of four hundred acres, were cut by two machines—two grain cutters were referred to in his letter; the plurality thus used you very naturally understood to apply to the blades of one machine—By this mistake one machine is made to cut nearly 28 acres each day for 18 days, whereas by the vicissitudes of the weather and other causes it is probable that the maximum of 20 acres was but seldom cut by one machine in one day, and it is also probable that in several of these eighteen days, but very few acres were cut.

In your remarks on the letter of Mr. Wright you observe, and probably for want of explicit information from me, that the forward wheels mentioned by Mr. Wright, are on the principle of cogs—the words in italics should be omitted in this place; it should be, that Mr. Wright's machine is on the cog wheel plan, it being generally known to farmers that some of my machines are made with and some without cog wheels. Respectfully,

Balt. Aug. 19, 1842.

OBED HUSSEY.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF BRAN AS MANURE FOR TURNIPS.—SIR—A letter appeared in the "Farmer's Magazine" of last year, giving the analysis of bran, (the husk of wheat) and recommending the farmers to try it as a substitute for bones and other manures; and when tried as an experiment in competition with other manures, that the result of such experiment should be reported through some of the journals for the benefit of his brother agriculturist. With this request I am willing to comply. After losing two crops of Swedes successively in a field

that had been drilled with ashes, I noticed the letters on this subject, and determined on drilling twenty-five strikes per acre of pollard, (the finer portion of bran) with the turnip seed over one-half of the field; the result proved that when the men were put in to hoe the turnips, they fancied the field had been sown twice, and at interval of two weeks; so great was the difference in the early growth—a most desirable point, as it assists their getting out of the range of the fly: this marked and sensible difference was always apparent throughout their growth, and at the maturity of the crop. There was nearly as could be estimated an increased produce of *one-third more in weight of turnips per acre*, which must have arisen wholly from the pollard, as in all other respects the field and its treatment were alike.

The experiment has been to my mind so conclusive and satisfactory, that I intend drilling same quantity this year, and shall also try it with other crops besides turnips where the land is not in high condition. It can be easily carried back by farmers when delivering corn to the respective millers, therefore without any cost or expense of transit; it is now selling at about 4l. 10s. per ton, which is cheap for the benefit received when compared with the cost of bones, about 10l. or 12l. per ton, which makes it the more desirable. I would not recommend so much as six cwt. being used to the acre, but any quantity from six cwt. to five cwt. per acre, which would be at a cost of manure of about 1l. 2s. 6d. per acre for an increase of *one-third more in produce*. Should others follow, as I have done, the recommendation given in the letters before alluded to, it would only be fulfilling the duty we owe one another to report, the result more especially if it should prove favorable as in the above instance.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONK.

Midhurst, Sussex, April 14. [Mark Lane Express.]

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE BALD AND BEARDED VARIETIES OF WHEAT.—Mr. Holmes:—As the farmers of Maine are at some loss as to which is the most profitable to raise, the bearded or bald varieties of wheat, I have thought that it would be beneficial to state the advantages and disadvantages of both, according to my experience.

Advantages of Bald Wheat.—The flour is white, makes more pounds of flour to the bushel, as the hull is thinner and there is less bran, packs closer in the bundle, and takes less room in the stack or barn. **The disadvantages are,** the liability to lodge or to be thrown down by storms and rains, rusts or blasts easier, or more likely to be rusted and blasted, takes longer to grow, does not ripen as early in the season, and must be mixed thinner in the paste before baking. The bread dries sooner after baking.

The advantages of Bearded Wheat, especially the Payson Williams Black Sea, are, stiffer straw, not as liable to be beat down by storms or to lodge on rich land, quick in its growth, ripens early, and will do to sow late, is seldom known to rust or blast, and probably bears more heads to the acre, though that is doubtful. It need not be mixed so thin in the paste before baking. **The disadvantages are,** yellow flour, thicker hull and consequently more bran. Does not make as many pounds of flour to the bushel.

Let it be remembered that all bald wheat makes white flour, all bearded wheat yellow flour.

E. W.

Winthrop, May, 1842.

Maine Farmer.

INDIAN CORN AND WHEAT ALTERNATELY.

Mr. Colman.—I do not send you a description of the manner in which I have raised my corn for a few years past, because I think my crops have been *over large*, but rather from their *uniformity* in yield, which is a desirable object for every farmer in all his crops.

For the last five years I have alternated corn and wheat, drawing from my barn-yard in the spring, from thirty-five to forty wagon loads of long manure to the acre, putting it upon wheat stubble, spreading it evenly, and plowing it under at least eight inches deep; then harrowing lengthwise of the furrows, and making rows three feet apart each way, planting six to eight quarts of seed (Dutton) to the acre, from the 8th to the 20th of May, according to the season. When up, I leave but four stalks in a hill. I tilled with a cultivator, and hoed twice during the summer without hilling, and harvest by cutting up at the ground from the first to the tenth of September, and draw it off and set it up to cure.

The land is then plowed once and sowed to wheat; one and a half bushel of seed to the acre, and well harrowed in. From the above management, my corn has yielded for the five years, at least sixty bushels to the acre, as ascertained by accurate measure; besides giving about two tons of stalks to the acre, which I calculate to be worth at least three-fourths as much as hay.

My soil is a gravelly loam, dry and warm; subsoil differing very little from the surface, except a little more tenacious. One advantage in planting corn on wheat stubble is, that it is not so liable to be injured by worms as when planted on sward land. My wheat that I have sowed after corn, has yielded from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, except the past season, which was quite a failure, owing to the badness of the season.

M. N.

Genesee Co.

New Genesee Farmer.

Budding.—As it is now the season of budding, we give the following simple description of the method:

"Have your cuttings, buddings, knife and bandages ready, fix upon a smooth part of the bark on the side of the stock at such height as you may think proper, make a horizontal cut across the bark of the stock quite through to the firm wood, then from the middle of the cut make a slit downwards perpendicularly about one and a half inch long and quite through to the wood of the stock. So that both cuts together may form the letter T then with the point of the knife, open or raise the bark a little at the angle, formed by the two cuts. Slip the haft of the knife down between the bark and wood so as to make room for the bud to be inserted, then carefully take out your bud from the cutting, let the bud be one inch long, part that part of the wood from the bud by holding the bud between the finger and thumb and with the point of your knife raise that piece of the cutting that came with the bud so that nothing remain but the bud and piece of bark which retains it, separate the bark from the stalk on each side the perpendicular cut for the admission of the bud, which slip down close between the wood and bark. Close the bark about the bud and then bind close with bass strings or bandages; let the work be performed in most cloudy weather, if possible. Inoculate and lay any curious trees and shrubs, such as moss-roses, the different kinds of Jessamines, together with many other curious kinds of trees and shrubs which will not strike from cuttings."

Seed Wheat.—Caution to Farmers.—The subjoined is a very important communication. Some years since, having taken great pains to get some celebrated wheat from a distinguished cultivator, we received a few bushels very much mixed with rye, oats, &c. We undertook to clean it by picking out with the hand all the "foul stuff." The undertaking was most tedious; and being obliged to leave home before it was finished, we left it in charge to a man in our employ. He being very impatient, and not destitute of that self-conceit of superior sagacity so common in such cases, immediately after we left, took the whole to the mill and passed it through the smut machine. The consequence was, its germinating power was destroyed, and with the exception of a very few straggling plants, we lost our seed and our labor; to say nothing about our temper.—Ed.

MR. COLMAN.—Through the medium of your paper I wish to caution the farmers of Western New York, against sowing wheat threshed with a machine, for I believe it is one great reason, if not the only one, why we do not have wheat grow as thick now as it did before machines come in use. I came to that conclusion last fall, and the shed my seed with flail, and the result is, my wheat came up twice as thick as my neighbors, according to the quantity of seed sown per acre, threshed with machine, which was about one bushel and three fourths per acre, and it stands so yet. I further believe wheat should be sown as soon as the last week in August, for as far as my knowledge extends, wheat sown at that time has not failed to be of a good quality, when sowed ten or twelve days later has been very much injured by the rust.

JO. WICKOFF.

Romulus, July, 1842.

Genesee Far.

CULTURE OF WINTER WHEAT.—We have strenuously urged upon our readers the importance of discussing the culture of wheat. Little, however, has been said, compared with the importance of the subject, and the season is now too far advanced for much discussion previous to the sowing of this fall's wheat.—Having talked a good deal with the farmers upon the subject, we shall give our

views, and hope by another season there will be much more said about it. Let it be well discussed in the Farmer's Clubs, and faithful reports made.

Plow deep, if for no other reason than to bring the lime to the surface. Lime must be had to produce a good crop of wheat; and if it exist in the sub-soil, as is generally the case in the West, deep plowing will bring it up.

Time of sowing.—For at least two good and sufficient reasons, early sowing is best on the prairies. The greater growth will afford protection to the roots, so that the soil will not be blown from around them, as is frequently the case, and then left to freeze uncovered. The snow will also be kept from blowing away, thereby preventing early thawing in the spring. The early starting of vegetation in the spring and subsequent freezing, as appears to us, is what is usually called winter-killing—spring-killing we think more proper.

Again, our wheat being so peculiarly liable to rust, it is desirable to have it mature as early in the summer as possible, so as to be out of danger from the hot, damp, murky days so common in mid-summer, and which unquestionably are the cause of rust. For this reason it should be sown as early as possible, and not have the head so far advanced as to be injured by the frosts of winter. The proper season of sowing will of course vary with the latitude.

Cover with the Plow.—We have never seen a farmer who plowed in his wheat who did not say it was much better than harrowing. The chief advantage seems to be, it roots so much deeper, that it is not thrown out by the early spring thaws, and then frozen.

Roll it with a heavy roller immediately after sowing; again late in the fall; and again as soon in the spring as the ground is dry enough so as not to adhere to the roller and pull up the wheat.—Union Agriculturist.

CURE FOR THE BOTS.—The editor of the *Baton Rouge Gazette* states that he is informed by gentlemen who know, that a strong tea, made of common garden sage, is one of the most effectual remedies for bots in horses ever discovered. Also, a branch of sage, chopped into the feed of horses once a week, will prevent the bots altogether.

When your horse is taken ill of the bots, give about a quart of strong sage tea, and he will recover in a few minutes.

The above remedy is simple enough in all conscience, and has this to recommend it—if it should do no good, it can do no harm—and being innocent in itself, is, we should think, worthy of trial.

NEW COTTON OF LOUISIANA.—The U. S. Mail last Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. carried down a bale of new cotton to the city. It was from Bayou Sara.

Several planters in this place and across the river have commenced picking, but we believe our Feliciana friends have stolen the march on them by getting first in market.—*Baton Rouge Gazette*.

Fair of the American Institute.—We have received the large sheet Circular which has just been issued by the American Institute in the city of New-York, containing a list of premiums, consisting of gold and silver Medals, silver Goblets, Diplomas, and various valuable Agricultural works, amounting in value to several hundreds of dollars, which are to be awarded and distributed at the great Fair of the Institute, to be held at Niblo's, in the city of New-York, the second week of October next.

The exhibition will be well worthy the attention of the Farmers and Mechanics for hundreds of miles around. It being held the same week as the general Convention, will enable persons to attend both during the same trip to the city.—*Princeton Whig*.

Good Fleece.—Mr. Henry Bascom, of Gill, recently took a fleece of wool from a stall-fed wether, which weighed 12 lbs. and 3 oz.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

Important from Washington.—The Revenue bill vetoed by the President in consequence of the land distribution clause, has been modified by striking out that section as also by admitting tea and coffee free, and passed the H. of Representatives, yeas 105, nays 103, and sent to the Senate, which body it is thought will pass it, when it will no doubt receive the signature of the President.

PREVENTIVES AGAINST RUST.

We insert with pleasure the subjoined proceedings of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, which have been sent us for publication. The Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the cause of, and to report the best preventive against *Rust* and *Mildew* of Wheat, will be found to contain interesting facts, deductions and suggestions. The views taken by the report, with respect to the cause of the *Rust*, are conformable to those entertained by Mr. Peyton, of Virginia, whose communication we published on the 27th ultimo, but go farther than that gentleman, as the former believe that preventive means are, to a certain extent, within the reach of wheat growers, among which they name *earlier sowing*, in the propriety of which we coincide. We commend the article to the notice of our readers, and in so doing avail ourselves of the occasion, to request communications from observant farmers upon the subject of the *Rust*. In Maryland and Virginia, the present season, immense damage has been done to the Wheat crop by this disease. In many instances, the most brilliant prospects for a large crop were destroyed in a few days. Those who have suffered by its ravages—and who doubtless watched its every progress, from its first inception to its fatal termination—would be able to throw much light upon the subject of its exciting causes, and thus lead to inquiries which might settle down upon the adoption of means preventive in their character, and as deep interests are at stake we indulge the hope that our call may be responded to.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of this Society was held in Princeton, on the 23d ult.—the President CALEB SMITH GREEN in the chair. The President reported that both the trials made by Capt. Lavender and himself to germinate the grass seed from Peru, had failed of success.

Mr. Green from the committee appointed to investigate the cause of, and to report the best preventives against *RUST* and *MILDEW* of Wheat—read the following report on that important subject, which was ordered to be filed and published.

REPORT ON RUST AND MILDEW.

Mr. President.—Your Committee in their endeavor to investigate the subject of mildew and rust on wheat, and what may be in some measure preventives, will first present to your consideration some circumstances which have occurred under our observation, to show that it is not in the power of us short sighted mortals, with our puny arm, to contend against the overruling providence of God: occurrences arise which are not in the power of man to foresee, govern or control. In confirmation of this view of the subject we present the following cases.

One of our farmers had an extraordinary piece of wheat, which he thought out of danger, it was so near ripe. On a very hot day, between the hours of one and three o'clock, there came a small cloud over which completely drenched the field of wheat. A deathlike stillness succeeded; the cloud passed away; the sun shone intensely hot. The owner in this state of the case, went to examine the wheat, as it was much pressed down by the shower; he immediately observed a continual ticking, or snapping noise in every direction in the wheat. The straw was fine and bright, but upon examination he perceived it bursting in short elits of a fourth of an inch long, and the sap exuding in thousands of places. A day or two after, the whole field was darkened with rust and the wheat of very little value. It does not appear that these circumstances take place while the wheat is growing, but only at this critical state of ripening.

On my neighbor White's farm some years since was one of the heaviest pieces of wheat straw I ever saw, remarkably fine, and nearly ripe. I had also a good piece advancing fast to maturity; on a close warm morning, a small cloud of fog arose from the meadow and gradually covered the two fields, but was not a general fog; being very still it remained hovering over the fields until the hot sun dissipated the vapor. Being acquainted with the above case, I was alarmed for the wheat and watched over it with deep interest. When the sun had somewhat dried the straw, and warmed it, the straw began to burst with a continual ticking noise, the sap exuding at all these little splits. In a day or two the fields were black with rust

except some small spots, which are worthy of notice. An acre or two of mine was so near ripe that the wheat was tolerable good, and the rust on this part of a reddish brown. In Mr. White's field there were some trees which kept the intense heat of the sun from the straw: there was tolerable wheat, also. The rest of the fields would scarcely pay for gathering and threshing.

A question of importance arises on these two cases. Was this injury a fungus, the very fine seeds of which float about and attach themselves to the straw, as some of our learned Agricultural writers tell us, or is it the sap of the straw that ran out and was dried on the straw, and was reddish or black according to its state of ripeness or fullness of sap?

Your committee are decidedly of the opinion that the sap being lost at this critical time of ripening is the true cause of the shrinking of the grain.

Some of our most judicious Agricultural writers have taught us that the leaves of Indian corn above the ear cannot be taken off at the time of ripening without detriment to the corn, causing it to shrink in the grain.

Your committee made an experiment on this case, when the corn was nearly ripe, stripping some rows, and leaving others, over several acres. At husking time it was evident that on the rows that were stripped, many of the ears were considerably shrunk in the grain, so much so as to be loose on the cob; the ears on the rows that were not stripped showed none of those shrivelled grains, thus showing in the most satisfactory manner the damage sustained by removing the leaves above the ears.

Your committee think they are fully sustained in their conclusion on the wheat, by the parallel case of injury sustained by the corn in the removal of the leaves, which at this critical time has the only nourishment to sustain the corn in ripening. So of the wheat straw; the bottom is dead in a great degree, but from the upper joint to the ear is full of nourishment to sustain the wheat in ripening, and this is the part that suffers the loss of sap. The under part of the straw is ripe, and passed through the state in which it can suffer loss, and we often find it bright and tough at the bottom, when the top will scarcely make a band.

These two cases fully demonstrate the impossibility of any management in the power of man, always to insure a crop of wheat safe against the destructive effects of rust. Yet a kind Providence has left us so many means by which we may reduce loss, and in some measure approach to this very desirable security, that they are worthy of our attentive consideration, and practical experiment.

Mildew and rust, are more common now, than before that destructive scourge, the Hessian fly, appeared in this State. Previous to that time the wheat was sown the last of August, and the first of September, tilled largely, obtained great strength of roots, and was but little injured by winter frosts; the effect of which was to produce strong bright straw, with but few leaves; the consequence of which but little mildew and rust.

The fly having totally cut off the wheat, put the farmers on many schemes to meet this ruinous enemy. Among the experiments tried, manuring high just at seed time, and sowing late, was much depended on. But disappointment frequently followed from mildew or rust. As the wheat was often sown late in October it ought to have had three bushels of seed to the acre, instead of three pecks, or one bushel, the usual quantity then sown. Being sown so late the plants had no time to tiller, or multiply and strengthen their roots and stalks; of course the winter weakened and thinned the plants, which made the wheat still later in the season; and when highly manured the straw was full of leaves, very succulent, usually mildewed, and almost certainly rusted—of course, a crop of small value.

At this difficult time of obtaining a small lot of wheat, one of your committee in a conversation with an Englishman who then was a very successful raiser of wheat on Penn's Manor, fully stated the difficulties as above narrated. He considerably replied, that there appeared to be two prominent errors in the then practice—the manuring so late, and sowing so little seed.

Ques. What injury by late manuring?

Ans. Apt to make the straw very succulent and full of leaves.

Ques. What quantity of seed ought to be sown?

Ans. Increase the quantity till it fully occupies the ground, making the straw fine and but few leaves.

This short history of the difficulties, and means made use of to obtain a small lot of wheat immediately after the

fly came, your committee thought might be of use in further examining the subject. It shows the progress we have made at the present time in better cultivation, earlier manuring, earlier sowing, and doubling the quantity of seed sown.

First means.—The means of prevention—first a good dry, loamy soil, well prepared by cultivation, not too recently manured, that by cultivation there may be a good assimilation of manure to soil, the more complete the better. Cover the seed about two inches deep, either with drill or plow, that it may have a good hold of the soil, and not be thrown out by winter frosts.

Second Means.—Quantity of seed sown must depend on the judgement of the farmer. The strength of the soil, the size of the grains, &c. must be taken into consideration. The grains of some wheat are almost as long again as some others, and some kinds tiller more than others; at any rate let the ground be fully occupied that no weeds or trash occupy the ground and fill the void spaces between the wheat, or thin places, which will be full of leaves and sap, and of course, rust. Such thin places, by unequal sowing, were observable in some fields this year, by their dingy or rusty appearance; whereas, the rest of the land sown was bright and good.

Time of Sowing.—As early sown wheat produces the strongest straw and fewest leaves, and not so liable to be laid with wet, nor so apt to be thrown out of the ground by winter frosts, these reasons recommend it as a preventive to rust.

At what particular time wheat ought to be sown to escape both fly and rust, is not easy to settle, but should the fly cease its depredations, early in Sept. say from the 15th to the 20th, would be advisable, for the various reasons assigned above. The late sown wheat sometimes succeeds under particular cultivation and soil; still the chances against it are as ten to one.

Kind of Wheat.—In a former communication your committee recommend the Mediterranean wheat as most safe. Hitherto the fly has not touched it. It has the same character at the south, as we see by the Farmer's Register,—being untouched there. This is strongly in its favor. It is also less liable to rust* than any kind we are acquainted with. But other kinds may offer, and upon trial be found preferable to the Mediterranean. The Goldenrock now upon trial may offer some advantages. It has a strong, short straw, not liable to get down by wet as some other kinds, and said to be of excellent quality for flouring.

Means of Improvement.—We see abroad in the land and around us, among the farmers, a more certain means of improvement than any thing your committee can offer. A spirit of enquiry; a wakeful ambition to meet the difficulties of their profession; a desire to obtain the best seeds, to produce the best quality and greatest quantity of their various products; this, my friends, is the surest foundation of all permanent improvement. These hitherto dormant faculties, if kept aroused and active, will produce results in ten years from this time, that will surprise us all, for we are well persuaded that New Jersey is capable of producing four-fold what the land now produces.

* This season the Mediterranean wheat has rusted in some fields and in some spots in others; in my own field, the cold, damp, and thin spots, were somewhat rusty; upon the whole a good crop, and quite as free from rust as the white wheat.

Ploughing in Green Crops.—We have heretofore published the communication of John Keely, giving an account of his astonishing success in ploughing in three successive crops of weeds, and we now subjoin another instance of the value of ploughing in green crops, as tested by Mr. Cawston of England. The statement was made at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in June last. We are indebted for the article to the New Genesee Farmer:

Vegetable Manure.—Mr. W. W. Cawston, of Worlington, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, transmitted the following result of his experience in the ploughing in of green crops—"I am not aware that the attention of the agricultural world has been drawn to the following process, which I have had many opportunities of seeing tried with the most decided and beneficial effects in this neighborhood. When trefoil had been seeded, clover or other layers failed, peas or tares grown, or a clean summer fallow made for wheat, in the middle of August, or thereabout, skeleton-plough, or plough very flat, and sow a peck of white mustard seed

(sinapis alba) per acre; harrow it with light drags, clean off any grass or rubbish; and as soon as it is well up, top dress with a light coat of farm-yard dung (say 6 or 8 loads of 32 bushels.) In 6 or 8 weeks heavy, fibrous, luxuriant crop will be ready to be ploughed in for wheat as soon as the flowers are beginning to open. This operation may be easily accomplished when the plant has risen 3 or 4 feet high, by attaching a chain to the head and handle of the plough, which will completely draw it all into the furrow, and following land buries it neatly. A large supply of vegetable manure is thus cheaply obtained, and the seed costs now about 2s. 6d. per peck; while the mustard, if wanted, is excellent feed for ewes at tuppings time. If any further directions should be deemed useful, I shall at all times be most happy to supply any information I may possess."

Leather Shavings as a Manure.—We subjoin an article from the N. E. Farmer, upon this subject, and from an experience of their use for five years, we can say, that if we were to be allowed our choice, between leather shavings and the best barn-yard manure, we should prefer the former, not that the latter would not exert a more direct and prompt influence upon the immediate succeeding crop—not that the first year's crop manured with the latter would not be heavier; but for all the purposes of *lasting* benefit, *permanent* improvement, there is no comparison between the two substances; for so long as the leather remains wholly undecomposed, so long will it send out its fertilizing gases, to improve the soil and give sustenance to that which may be growing on it. We hazard nothing in affirming that 20 loads of leather shavings, and the ordinary quantity of lime would show their good effects for thirty years:

Leather Shavings for Manure.—One of your correspondents inquires what is the value of a cord of leather shavings destitute of oil. We should suppose it would be difficult to find a cord of those shavings, in any manufactory, entirely void of oil. There may, however, be operations exclusively in sole leather, which would produce them. We can speak only of the efficacy of the shavings in the shops of the shoemaker and currier. The oil in those shavings is no doubt a powerful ingredient, but cannot be powerful enough to produce more than a small portion of the effects witnessed. The gelatine of skins would be generally admitted to be a very effective manure; this quality may seem lost in the conversion of skins into leather, and there may be so firm a combination of genatine with tannin, as to defy the power of the chemist to elude from the leather any thing strongly resembling the original qualities of the skin. The laboratory of nature, however, will often show results which that of the chemist cannot. The supposed insolubility of leather shavings should not operate as an objection against the use, more than the same supposition does against the application to land of the hair and hoofs of animals, feathers and wool, which by general consent rank among the most powerful of manures.

We did not sit down to write a dissertation, but to give a narration of facts. Forty years ago, we purchased a small farm of a shoemaker, who had cast the shavings from his shop by the roadside or in the corners of lots. Our first object was to clear away those unsightly heaps. We carried them into the fields, believing if the leather could do no good, the vegetable substances would, which time had incorporated with it. Every field on which these heaps were spread, became remarkably productive;—so much as to excite the admiration of neighbors. And something might have been ascribed to an ingenuity in cultivation, which was due rather to the energy of old leather. This early, and in some degree accidental success, (for then we had neither read nor thought much on subjects connected with agriculture,) induced us to be very saving of scraps of old leather, we have been in the habit of cutting up old shoes and boots and spreading them on fields, and always think there is an ample remuneration for the labor bestowed. It will be perceived there has been no course of experiments which could qualify us to give definite answers to all the questions of "Inquirer." We think, however, that leather shavings are a good dressing for almost any description of soil; that they will assist in the growth of nearly every class of plants; perhaps more from preparing the soil for vigorous action than direct influences. We think three cords sufficient for one dressing of

an acre, and believe the ultimate results of such a dressing would be greater than a dressing of six cords of the richest barn manure.

M. ALLEN.

Pembroke, March, 1842.

Lime and its mode of Application.—The subjoined article is worthy of, and will doubtless elicit inquiry as to the soundness of the views of the writer. Whether they be sound or otherwise, we will not undertake to determine, believing that the position assumed is one which can alone be determined by the aids of chemistry. The reasoning of the author has at least the merit of plausibility to recommend it.

Lime and Mode of Application, from proceedings of Royal Agricultural Society in June last.

Mr. Raymond Baker communicated some observations on the use and abuse of lime as a dressing for land, by Mr Wm. Henry Fisher, at 18 Conduit street, London. The author's great object is to impress upon farmers the importance of using quick lime, and not lime which once had been quick, but by decay in use and exposure to the atmosphere had become effete, and has absorbed from the air the carbonic acid which it again changes to the carbonate of lime it was before burning. He considers that many thousands of pounds are annually thrown away by agriculturists from want of a proper knowledge of this simple fact; and he recommends them to use their lime in the fresh burnt state, by carting it direct from the kiln upon their land, spreading it in the lump, and in that state ploughing it in directly, the sooner it being got from the kiln into the land the better. The author concludes his communication with the following remarks:—"The lime will be found, if properly burnt, on a second ploughing, to be crumbled to pieces or powder, and on harrowing will be intimately mixed with the soil. From the heat evolved during the slacking of the lime underground, and its causticity, which diffuses itself by the agency of the moisture it meets with through the soil, it will be found to destroy, or at any rate to be extremely obnoxious to wireworms, slugs, grubs, and other enemies which the farmer has to contend with, and which are very frequently the cause of failure in his crops, as well as in rendering most vegetable matter in the soil soluble, and food for future crops. These are the properties that lime has in contradistinction to chalk; the latter, no doubt, is a very useful addition to make soils, but do not go to the great expense of buying or burning lime, and then allow it to be converted again into chalk, or carbonate of lime, before you plough it into your land. In some districts the limestone is burnt in large lumps, particularly where wood is employed as a fuel—in which case it should be broken to about the size of a small penny roll before it is ploughed in. In some cases it may be said, that owing to the distance of procuring lime, enough cannot be brought at one time for a ploughing; all I can say is, plough it in as soon as possible. If the turnip-fly is generated in the soil, lime, applied in the manner I have directed, would no doubt do much towards their extermination; and the same effect and result would hold good in respect to the black caterpillar. In conclusion, the good effects of applying lime in the manner recommended, I have myself experienced, and have received ample testimony to the like purport from extensive agriculturists, who, at my suggestion, have adopted the plan.

A new Agricultural School.—From the subjoined notice, we perceive our friend Pedder, of the *Farmer's Cabinet*, is about to open an Agricultural School, in connection with Joseph Cowperthwait, Esquire. From the intelligence he has displayed as the conductor of the *Cabinet*, we have no doubt that those pupils who may place themselves under Mr. P's instruction, will be thoroughly taught in whatever may belong to the practical or scientific knowledge of agriculture. That success may attend his enterprise is our sincere wish.

EDEN-HILL FARM INSTITUTE,

On the river Delaware, twelve miles above Philadelphia, eight miles from Bristol.

The Editor of the *Farmer's Cabinet*, takes the opportunity of stating to its numerous readers and his personal friends, that being relieved in a considerable degree from the details of the office, by an arrangement with its present proprietor, he is enabled to realize his long cherished

ed desire, to practice the art of agriculture in this, "the land of his adoption." To this end, he has connected himself with JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Esq., upon whose farm, in every respect adapted to the purpose, he proposes to establish an Institution, for the reception and instruction of young men in the principles and practice of Agriculture and Horticulture. He will occupy the elegant mansion, now in the tenure of P. L. Laguerenne, Esq., which, for healthfulness and beauty of situation, cannot be surpassed; and it will be the study of himself and family to tender to their young friends the conveniences and comforts of a HOME.

The exercises of the Institution will embrace the practice of Agriculture in all its various branches and details—the cultivation of the best crops, and the rearing of the choicest live-stock—the best animals having been selected, and the most approved implements obtained. The management of the plough will form a leading feature in the course of instruction—sub-soiling will be adopted on a regular scale, as well as a system of draining, the formation and application of composts, &c. Horticulture will occupy a large share of attention, the students having the advantage of studying and practising this branch—the care of the flower garden, green-house, and culture of the vine, under a professed gardener, having the charge of a range of houses, with an enclosed garden, of more than two acres in extent.

The estate is bounded on the west by the Bristol turnpike; on which, and within its borders, is situated the Episcopal church of "All Saints," with several other places of worship in the vicinity. The Trenton and New York rail-road passes through the centre of the farm; while the river Delaware, its easternmost boundary, affords repeated daily access by steamboats—a boat in regular attendance at Risdon's ferry, landing passengers within a few yards of the line.

A limited number of students only can be accommodated; and as it is the wish of the subscriber to commence operations early in the autumn—the commencement of the agricultural year—he would be happy to receive early applications from those parents and guardians who may honor him with their confidence. JAMES PEDDER,

Office *Farmer's Cabinet*, No. 50, N. Fourth street.

Reference will be given and required.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1842.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT—THE RUST, &c.

We owe our acknowledgements to the Hon. Henry Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, for the following communications, which were accompanied, as the first letter states, by a *parcel of Mediterranean Wheat*, the qualities of which are sufficiently set forth in the subjoined papers to preclude the necessity of any additional remarks from us. While we are truly thankful to Mr. Ellsworth for his attention to our interest, in sending us the present of wheat, we have to regret that, owing to the predatory propensities of the rats, the kindness of his intentions have been defeated, and we deprived of the pleasure of dividing his acceptable present with our agricultural brethren. If it would not be taxing that generous enthusiasm in behalf of agriculture, which we have so repeatedly had occasion to acknowledge, we might be induced to ask him to replace that of which we have been so *rattishly* despoiled; but as *modesty* is a virtue possessed by editors in a more pre-eminent degree than by any other class of men, we cannot consent to compromise our claims in that respect, by preferring such a request, and will console ourselves for the loss, with the reflection, that the delinquent rat has but followed the example of too many bipeds, whose practice it is to appropriate to themselves that which belongs to others, and that the present offender may have had the plea of hunger to plead in extenuation of his crime.

Patent Office, July 20, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a parcel of Mediterranean Wheat, respecting which much has lately been published, and the peculiar qualities of which are described in the accompanying letter from Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, and Mr. Powell, seedsman, in the same city.

I am, most respectfully yours,

H. L. ELLSWORTH

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th instant, came duly to hand, and I should have answered it sooner, had business and other circumstances permitted.

That variety of the Mediterranean Wheat which I have sown for several years past, I consider *proof* against the *Fly* and almost *proof* against the *Rust*.

For the former, no rational explanation has been given; but the instances have been so numerous where *this* and the *other* kinds of Wheat among us have been sown on adjoining lands in the same field, with cultivation precisely the same—where *this* has remained untouched by the *Fly*, producing a heavy crop, and the *others* almost entirely destroyed, that the most sceptical have no longer any doubts upon the subject.

But that it should so generally escape the mildew we have endeavored to explain from the fact, that it ripens from ten to twelve days earlier, than any Wheat now sown in the Middle or Eastern States (as far as my knowledge extends). But that this is a full and satisfactory explanation I am not entirely prepared to believe; for the cause to which we have generally attributed the production of mildew may exist, when this Wheat is susceptible of being acted upon by them, as well as the other kinds.

These causes are understood to be:

1. That state of the *Plant* when the grain is fully formed but very soft and milky, the whole energies of the plant directed to its perfection, and the sap vessels all distended.

2. The state of the *Atmosphere* which tends still farther to distend the vessels; as heavy dews, and fogs and clouds, which obscure the Sun for several hours after his rising.

3. A sudden outbreaking of the Sun, with such power as to rupture the sap vessels of the plant, thereby giving a nidus for the Seeds of the Parasite to take root.

But be the causes what they may, it is *rarely* injured by the *Fly* or *Rust*; nor are these all its advantages over any Wheat among us. For it may be sown from the first of September to the middle of October, and upon soil so thin that the farmer would not think of sowing any other kind of Wheat, and yet produce a fair crop.

If sown early one and a half bushels per acre will be enough, but if not sown till in October, at least two bushels should be sown.

Now although the straw is so soft that it will most certainly fall in rich ground, still it ripens well, even should the timothy grow up through it and hide it from view. And although the grain is not so white and mellow, as some other varieties of Wheat, still, that it will produce more superfine flour to the acre for a given number of years than any other Wheat now extant, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

I shall be able to supply any moderate quantity in time for sowing, delivered at any place to be mentioned in Philadelphia.

With sentiments of regard, I remain your friend,
MOSES B. SMITH.

HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Com. of Patents.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.

Dear Sir: So far as heard from, the Mediterranean Wheat grows more in favor as it becomes better known. Mr. White, formerly a merchant of our City, stated to me last fall, that he had tested side by side with 2 or 3 others, and that this was the only one escaped Rust, Fly, &c. It is an early Wheat, adapts itself to the generality of soils, but especially to light land—and as it becomes acclimated assumes more the cast of our Orange Wheat. I find a concurring opinion from many neighborhoods, that the Mediterranean Wheat this season, exceeds by great odds, all other varieties. I can supply a clean good article, as per sample, at \$1.75 per bushel.

Very respectfully,

M. S. POWELL.
23 Market Street.

FREE ACCESSION OF AIR NECESSARY TO DECOMPOSITION.

The decomposition of the vegetable matter of the soil requires the free access of air to every part of it; for if any substance, however rapid its tendency to decay, be completely secluded from the atmosphere, little or no change in it can take place: it is on this principle that various ar-

ticles of food are now preserved for subsequent use in tin cases completely closed, and possess their perfect flavour after exposure to every variety of temperature for several years. Every particle of the soil needs to be surrounded with oxygen for the production from it of carbonic acid; and to procure this condition is one of the chief objects, which is effected by tilling and loosening the soil; in this respect, therefore, it is manifest that a tenacious clayey soil is inferior to all others, and its injurious character can only be remedied by admixture with other substances, or by laborious cultivation. This necessity of unimpeded access of air to that part of the ground through which the roots of plants are distributed is shown in an interesting manner, when trees are planted too deep in the soil, or when their roots have been covered with an additional quantity of earth, when, if the tree be old or sickly, it generally dies, but if young and vigorous, it sends out a new set of roots nearer the surface, and the extension of the old ones ceases.—*Veg. Phy.*

Maple Sugar.—Mr. Reuben Minor, of Peacham, Vt. has produced this year from 80 trees, 612 lbs. of sugar.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Friday, bringing Liverpool and London papers to the 4th instant, inclusive.

Except the news received by the overland mail from India, there is nothing of an important nature. A very slight improvement was perceptible in the manufacturing districts, especially in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. The harvest promised to be an unusually abundant one. The flour and grain markets were much depressed, and both flour and wheat had fallen considerably. The cotton market had presented an active spirit during the fortnight preceding the latest dates, and the daily sales averaged from five to eight thousand bales. Lower qualities of American had improved 4d per lb. The London money market evinced strong evidence of improvement. The transactions had been on a more extensive scale than for some time previous, and capitalists evinced a greater desire to invest money. The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States Government for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars was not much liked, and it was confidently asserted in well informed quarters that he would wholly fail in the object of his mission. The press treated the gentleman very unceremoniously.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Friday July 29.—A considerable business has this week again been done in cotton; 34,470 bales of all kinds having been sold. The trade have bought freely, their purchases being far more than their average weekly consumption. The Manchester market for yarn and goods continues to improve, which is the chief cause of the enlarged operations of the trade. Speculators in cotton have this week taken 3,700 American, and exporters 700 American and 120 Brazil. There is no advance in prices, owing to the quantity offering in the market being considerable, but there is no difficulty in effecting sales at the current rates for all kinds. There have been forwarded into the country this month, unsold, 3,750 American, 70 Brazil and 150 Surat. 1,700 bags of Sea Island have been declared for public sale next Friday.

The import of the week amounts to 13,731.

The day's demand has been moderate, the attendance of the trade having been by no means large, and the sales are estimated at 4,000 bags, which have been taken at steady prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—Live Hogs have been scarce throughout the week, and the market is now without supplies. Sales have been made at \$5 a \$5.25 per 100 lb., and the highest named rates could now be obtained as there is good demand.

Cotton.—The market is dull. We note sales of about 85 bales of Louisiana at 84 a 104 cts. as in quality.

Timothy Seed.—We quote the store price at \$2.75 a \$3 per bushel as in quality with small sales only.

Molasses.—Sales of small lots of prime Porto Rico are occasionally made at 23 cents. At auction on Tuesday, 50 hhd. tart Cuba Molasses were sold at 141 a 151 cts. per gallon.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the brig Betsy and Jane, from Porto Rico, consisting of 228 hhd. was offered and 4 hhd. very common quality, sold at \$4.60, and the balance at \$5.35 a \$6.50. At auction Thursday 250 hhd. New Orleans were offered, and 115 hhd. sold at \$4.95 a \$5.25.

Tobacco.—The better descriptions of Maryland Tobacco continue in good demand and are sold as soon as inspected. The inquiry for common and inferior descriptions is extremely dull and nearly all the receipts of these kinds are laid aside for want of purchasers. We continue former quotations, which embrace the range of the market, viz. inferior and

common Maryland at \$2.50 a \$3.50; middling to good \$4 a \$6; good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$12. Good qualities of Ohio are selling freely, and bring the same prices which heretofore prevailed. Common sorts are not in demand. We quote as follows, viz.—common to middling \$3.20 a \$4.50; good \$5 a \$6; fine red and wrapper \$6.50 a \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10; and extra wrapper \$11 a \$13. The inspections of the week are 1016 hhd. Maryland; 298 hhd. Ohio; and 1 hhd. Virginia—total 1315 hhd.

[The accounts in regard to the growing crop in the Tobacco raising districts of Maryland concur in stating that from present prospects it is rendered certain that the Tobacco Crop of Maryland for the present year will be much less than an average one. Late planting, the want of plants, and the unfavorable weather, are assigned as the reasons for the failure. For the last fortnight, however, the weather has been very propitious for the growing crop, and if it should continue so for some time longer, it is probable the amount of Tobacco sent to market will be greater than the appearances now indicate.]

Cattle.—There has been a good supply of Beef Cattle at market, and with a good demand, last week's prices have been fully maintained. On Monday 360 head were offered at the Scales, and all sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.37 1/2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$4 a \$4.75 net as in quality. On Thursday 120 head more were offered, and all sold at about the same prices as those at the commencement of the week. Of the lot but 80 head were taken to go out of the market.

Flour.—There were no sales of Howard street flour this morning. We continue to quote good standard brands \$5, at which price holders are firm. The receipt price is unsettled; \$4.87 from wagons was our previous quotation, from which, as the state of the market indicates, there has been but little variation. We observe that the receipts of flour are increasing. Sales of City Mills were effected this morning at \$5—there is good demand, and the stock on hand is rather light. There was no transactions in Susquehanna flour—we quote it nominally at \$5.

Grain.—A few small lots of prime Maryland white Wheat for family flour sold this morning at 116 a 120 cents per bushel, we note sales of Maryland reds at 85 to 95 cents, for fair to prime quality, and of inferior sorts, at prices ranging from 50 to 70 cents, according to quality. We quote Maryland white Corn 55 a 56 cents per bushel, and rather dull of sale; yellow do, 53 cts. The market is well supplied with Maryland Oats and sales are making 23 a 24 cents.—we quote Maryland Rye at 50 a 55 cts.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, sales of 33 hhd. of Maryland Tobacco were made at \$3 a \$4.50; one crop, 11 hhd. \$3.75; one crop, 70 hhd. at \$4.50; 1 hhd. at \$5.50; 4 hhd. at \$3. Flour, \$5 from stores, and \$4.75 from wagons—light receipts. Wheat ranged from 80 to 100c per bushel. White Corn 56c.

At Cincinnati, in the week ending on the 16th instant, there were no transactions in barrel Pork—prices were mess \$4.40 a \$4.75, prime \$3.75 a \$4. Bacon hog round, \$2.50 a \$2.75. No. 1 Lard 5 a 5 1/2c; No. 2 4 a 4 1/2c. Arrivals of Flour limited, and prices ranged at \$2.75 a \$2.81 per bbl. Wheat 45 a 50c. per bushel, but holders were not anxious to sell.

New Orleans, Aug. 13.—Cotton—Stock reduced to about 800 bales, the quotations are 41 a 8. Sugar—Sale of 100 hhd. at 34 a 41 cts. Molasses—Extremely dull, and prices range from 11 to 13 1/2 cts. Tobacco—Sales from 14 to 54. Flour—3,871 a \$4.

New York, Saturday, P. M.—The very small quantity of flour does not bring the market much within the influence of foreign prices. Some Genesee \$5.31 a \$7. Sales of several parcels of Wheat at 85 a 90c. and for prime old 100 a 108 and 110c. The highest sales, however, were yesterday; rye 60c. for Northern. Northern and Jersey corn sold at 60c measure, flat corn is hard. The sales of Cotton are 600 bales, without change in prices.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday.—Early in the week the general price of fresh Penna. Flour was \$5.25 a \$5.37 1/2 per bbl. the receipts and stocks continuing moderate. Yesterday and to day factors are firm at \$5.25 per bbl. for Flour. Rye Flour keeps scarce and in demand at \$4 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at \$2.75 for Penna. and \$2.87 1/2 for Brandywine in barrels. The decline in Wheat, which we noticed early in the week, seems for the present to be checked, and prices yesterday and to-day are firm at 98 a 100 cts. new Pennsylvania red; sales to-day of good Delaware Wheat at 90 cts. per bushel. Rye continues scarce. Oats have improved, we quote new Southern at 23 a 25c. per bushel. Corn is steady at 53c. for Southern flat yellow, 52c. for white do. Penn round yellow 57c per bushel. There has been some improvement in Bacon for the last two weeks, the old stock being greatly reduced. Mess Pork \$7.50 a \$7.75. Beef dull—Lard 71 a 8c per lb.—in fair demand. Beef Cattle—540 at market, offered and sold at \$5.50; 400 head went to New York.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to build Stationary Horse Powers of the very best and simplest construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. Corn Mills and all other kinds of machinery built to order.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. Co. Md.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

FOR SALE—A few choice Berkshires at very low prices.

au 24

STRAY BULL.

Came to the subscriber's place at Glenville, head of Franklin street, about four weeks ago, a Bull about 3 years old, supposed to be a blooded animal; he is black, with a little white on his belly. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

au 24 3t

JAMES NEELY.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m

E. J. COOPER.

WORK OXEN.

For sale, a pair of first rate Eastern Oxen, would weigh when fat 1700 to 1800 lbs. The ox yoke and cart are also for sale if desired. The oxen are well trained and easily managed by a small boy. They will be sold low if early application is made to SAML. SANDS, office American Farmer, or to the subscriber, 3 miles on the Philadelphia road.

aug 17

EDWARD PAINTER.

3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound erton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or N. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The subscriber has this day further reduced the prices of his ploughs and plough castings for cash, and he will sell all his Agricultural Improvements at prices to suit the times—his newly invented plough will be found a desirable article, and the price very low. Also on hand, several superior four horse Powers and Thrashing Machines in prime order to put to work. Several of these horse powers are now in use and give great satisfaction. Also one of Urney's threshers, for sale, price \$35. Likewise, one of Chaffant's one horse Powers and Thrashing Machines for sale, price \$135, much approved of by those that have them in use (threshes about 50 bushels per day.)

au 3

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt st.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$16 per pair. All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.

mh 23

ENGLISH GARDEN & FIELD TURNIP SEEDS, &c.

Just received by the ship Toronto from London, a full supply of choice GARDEN SEEDS, such as the various kinds of Turnip, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, Radish, Lettuce, &c. It is a fact well known to every experienced gardener, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce much better crops than can be grown from seeds raised in this climate. We particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to our various sorts of Turnip, Cucumber, and Cabbage Seeds; the latter are raised by a part of our family in England, and will be found of the same warrantable quality as those we have had the pleasure to supply these 28 years. For sale, wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT and SON, corner Calvert and Water sts.

The time to sow these seeds is from the 1st to the 12th Sept. for spring crops. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbages will be given gratis with each parcel of seed.

au 3

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says,

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three	28.00
do	do	do	Four	38.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

de 15

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to 25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CHADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

in 26 if

THE ADVERTISER

Wishes to exchange several Colts now in fine condition, and of the very best blood, for draft or harness Horses. Also, a number of 2 and 3 year old half breed (Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire) Heifers—for fresh milch cows of the best description. Apply at this office.

ju 27.

POUDRETTE AS A TOP DRESSING FOR CORN, GRASS, &c.

Price Reduced \$5 for three Barrels.

Poudrette prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the "Peat" Meadows of "Lodi" on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare Poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudrette prepared by them has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied at putting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to corn and potatoes with great benefit at the first and even at the second hoeing. Many fields of corn which promise but small returns, in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, by the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the hoeing. Turnips, Rutabaga and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrette produced well—see W. W. Mills' report.—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances—see Report of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13, 14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply it this season, for these purposes; and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and buckwheat, and on wheat in the fall, in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally, or by mail, post paid, to

D. K. MINOR, Agent,

118 Nassau st., N. Y.

Shares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above. Present price \$110. They will advance.

N. B. I perceive that the "Lodi company" got up by Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy, assert in their advertisement, that they make Poudrette "more than fifty per cent better than any like article manufactured here," and give the result of several chemical analysis in proof of the assertion. It is possible that Monroe Edwards might have escaped conviction upon the testimony given in his favor, had there been no testimony collected and arranged by the Prosecution. Almost any cunning lawyer can make out a case to suit himself, when there is no one to watch him, and there is no doubt but that a person so disposed, could furnish a chemist with a preparation which would give very different results from an article not designated, for analysis. An analysis for the other party might produce very different results, but the "analysis" of a good practical farmer who has used it several years, is after all, the most satisfactory to farmers in general; and therefore I would refer those, who desire to learn its relative value as a manure, to either of the gentlemen whose names are annexed who have used from 200 to 3000 bushels each, prepared by this company. They will cheerfully give the desired information if applied to personally; or by letter post paid. I refer to, and desire enquiry to be made of Dr. Josiah Bowers, W. W. Mills, W. F. Blydenburgh of Smithtown, L. I. C. J. Smith, and J. L. Ireland, Fireplace, Nathaniel Conkling, Patch-gus, John Wood, Brewster, H. Wood and Joham Weeks, Huntington; Valentine Hicks, Thomas Willis and John Titus, Jerico, L. I.; James Hay and H. Le Roy, Newbold, Westchester, N. Y. Israel Crane and Dodd and Crane, West Bloomfield, N. J. Robert White, Jr. and Edmond T. Williams, Shrewbury, N. J.; J. K. Townsend, New Haven, T. G. Mather, Maddestown, Conn.; W. C. Chapin, Providence, R. I.

If "urate" is made from the most valuable part of the material, of course the poudrette must be less valuable than when made from the whole mass combined.

The "Lodi" Company purchase and transport the "night soil," 8 or 10 miles to their works, where they say, they have an abundance of "a peculiar kind of Peat of the very best quality for the purposes of the company." The New York Poudrette Company is paid for removing the night soil and has to purchase and transport several miles, the materials used in preparation; and I leave others to judge who is most likely to adulterate and make a poor article, those who purchase four parts in five, or those who purchase one part in five, and are paid for taking the four parts. Orders promptly executed—Present price \$5 for three barrels, \$10, for six, and \$2, for one barrel delivered.

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

ju 18 6w

118 Nassau street.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150

Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35

Mill, carry ing, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4

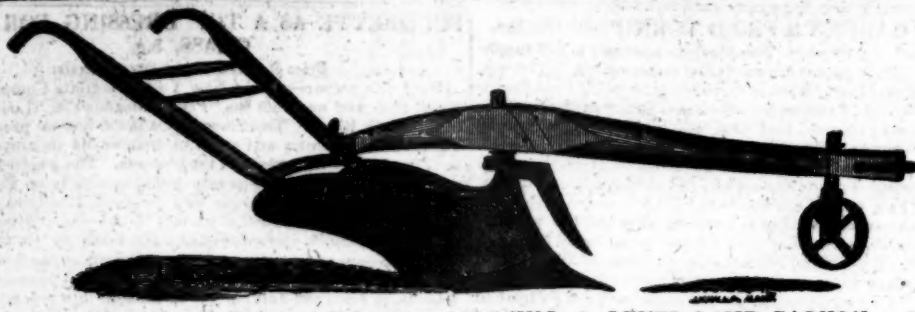
horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seesman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28

ly



BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction,—answering for “general purposes.” The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a “Double Mould-Board Plough,” turning

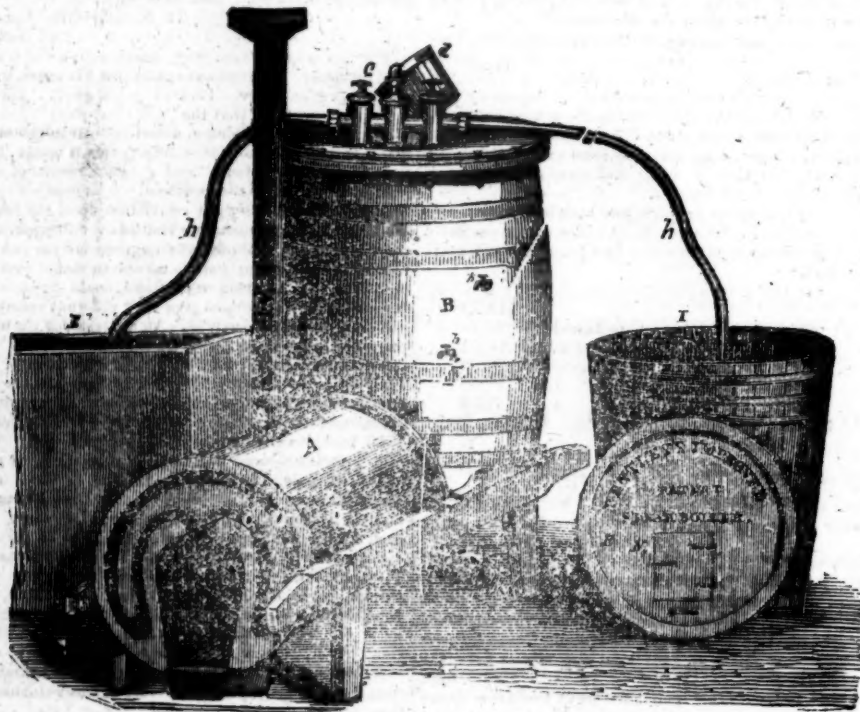
a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cutter, if added, laid with steel, \$1 50. Wheel, \$1 50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

DEN MEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. Baltimore July 20 1842.

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILERS.



A. Boiler. B. Iron bound wood cask, used as steam generator. C. Steam cock and safety valve. E. Cast iron head to cover front of boiler, to be removed at pleasure, for cleaning smoke spaces. F F F Water spaces.—G G G. Fire and smoke spaces. H H on wood cask, Gauge Cocks. H H right and left of wood cask, Pipes for conveying steam into cistern, or vats. J J. Cisterns for Boiling or steaming.

The subscribers, assignees of the “Patent Portable Convoluted Steam Boilers,” are prepared to fill orders at short notice for the above boilers, either for boiling water, or for generating steam, viz. steaming vegetables, &c. for cattle, for cooking and washing purposes in public houses, and institutions for various mechanical purposes where hot water only is required, viz. Hatters, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Dyers, Soap Boilers, &c. for all of which purposes they are now in successful operation, as will be seen by the annexed certificates and references below. We have within the last six months succeeded in making some very important improvements, which have done away with the few small objections heretofore urged against them. They are now operated with Anthracite Coal equally well as with wood. We are also putting up small boilers for Washing and Bathing purposes for Private Families, from \$5 upwards, and in no instance has the saving in fuel been estimated at less than 3-4, and in time and labor one-half. The saving in room is four-fifths. The one doing all the cooking for the whole number of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary (as will be seen by their certificate) is only 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure. The boilers are invariably made of strong copper, and will last for years.

Baltimore, July 25, 1842

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.
Manufactory, McCauley's Brewery, Holliday near Pleasant street.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21, 1842.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—Having purchased for the use of this institution, one of the patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to the purpose. The boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steaming meats and vegetables, and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking, in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one-half cord per day, but

with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one-twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't.

BALTIMORE, 30th June, 1842.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—It was so late in the season before I was prepared to use your portable Steam Generator at my farm, that I have not had the opportunity of testing fully and practically the great advantages said to be obtained from its use. But from the trials I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be a most valuable article, and should

be in possession of every farmer that believes in the economy of cooking, or steaming food for cattle.

I have been using an agricultural boiler for cooking food for my horned cattle and hogs; this I have laid aside under the belief that fifty bushels of food may be cooked with your steamer in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel that was required to cook 5 or 6 bushels in the boiler that I had been using.

For convenience and comfort, great saving in time and labour, fuel and money, I think your steam generator may with safety be recommended. Respectfully yours, ROBERT A. TAYLOR.

ALMS HOUSE.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using 25 gallons of water or upwards; they will save at least two-thirds in fuel and one-half time.

ISAAC M. DEANSON, Superintendent of Baltimore City and County Alms House.

August 28th, 1841.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1841.

I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled 200 gallons of cold water in forty minutes, using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three-fourths in fuel and four-sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of the convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two-thirds of the fuel; he has boiled 200 gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheds of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser.

Pearl near Lexington street.

THE VEADOWS, Baltimore co. Jan. 14, 1842.

As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my “pigery,” containing upwards of thirty-two store pigs and two “breeders,” steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from 50 to 100 bushels of cut corn stalks for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains 50 bushels (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place. A friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co.—Gentlemen—Having employed steam more or less in my Dying business for the last 7 or 8 years I have during that time endeavored to arrive at the best practicable method of obtaining the LARGEST quantity of steam with the LEAST quantity of fuel; and although I have derived great advantages over the cylindrical and other boilers, yet I have never met with anything to compare with Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers. The one I have now had in use some months convinces me that full seven-eighths of all the fuel I have used in generating steam might have been saved by those boilers. Dyers generally might realize a great saving by substituting them for heating cylinders, &c., and Woollen Manufacturers for heating Indigo Vats, as the great expense of copper or leaden Vats may be entirely dispensed with besides other advantages. Re-spectfully yours,

DANIEL CALDWELL.

We also have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, who have recently adopted them, viz. DAVID BARNUM, City Hotel; and to Capt. JACKSON, Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the second one has been adopted within a few weeks for Washing and Soap Boiling, a No. 3. Dr. Robt. Dorsey of Edward, has very recently adopted another of larger dimensions.

Address BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

Baltimore, Md. July 25, 1842.

Those marked thus * have size No 4 in use; thus † use

No. 5.	PRICES.	
No. 1 for Boiling only	\$20	For boiling and steaming \$30
2 do	30	do do 40
3 do	45	do do 55
4 do	65	do do 75
5 do	85	do do 100
au 3		if

TURNIP SEED, GROWTH 1842.

In consequence of the increased demand and superiority of our WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, we have raised largely of those two kinds, and can promise our customers seed, which will produce finely shaped Turnips, mild and entirely free from that spicy hot taste that seed of imperfect quality produces; also, 15 other kinds of yellow and white Turnip Seed of our own raising and imported, all of which vegetate well. The imported seed is as perfect as usual. It is a fact, however, well known by planters of experience, that turnip seed as well as many other imported vegetable seeds, are much inferior to those raised at our seed gardens; so glaring is the difference that we are driven to the necessity of raising many kinds, and at considerable advance in cost.

Price of Turnip Seed of our own raising, \$1 per lb.
Imported do. 75c.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO. 60 Light st.

an 3 if

DEVON OXEN.

For sale, a pair of beautiful full bred Devon OXEN, 4 years old last spring, deep rich color, well matched, well broke, of medium size, active, strong, healthy, and in fine order: they walk as fast as horses before the cart or harrow, and would be a great acquisition to any farmer requiring such a team; they are to be sold for no fault, the owner being overstocked. Price including the yoke \$100. Apply to au 10 S. SANDS.